a contest as the Derby, and possessing withal no power in his bocks or guskins to help him in the ascent of the hill, added to which he struck me to walk 'tender with his off hind leg. That he had been hurried in his work was apparent to the most inexperienced, and that he, moreover, had too much of it, was only too evident from the nervous temperament he displayed when stripped.

"We shall only record here the universal disappointment this much-vaunted American 'crack' erested in the minds of all except a few of his most infatuated partisans by his coarse 'overdone' appearance and fretful manner, which presented a sufficiently startling contrast to the blooming looks of The Wizard, Tom Bowline, The Drone, Nutbourne, Thormandy, Horror, Cape Flyaway, Manistone, and Restos from among his English opponents, to satisfy the most prejudiced admirers of the American system of training that their theory will not bear comparison with that of the old school, so far as the prejuration of a Derby horse old school, so far as the prejuration of a Derby horse old school, so far as the prejuration of a Derby horse old school, so far as the prejuration of a Derby horse old school, so far as the prejuration of a Derby horse old school, so far as the prejuration of a Derby horse old school, so far as the prejuration of a Derby horse old school, so far as the prejuration of a Derby horse old school, so far as the prejuration of a Derby horse old school, so far as the prejuration of a Derby horse old school, so far as the prejuration of a Derby horse old school, so far as the prejuration of a Derby horse old school, so far as the prejuration of a Derby horse old school, so far as the prejuration of a Derby horse old school, so far as the prejuration of a Derby horse old school, so far as the prejuration of a Derby horse old school, so far as the prejuration of a Derby horse old school, so far as the prejuration of a Derby horse old school, so far as the prejuration of a Derby horse old school, so far as the prejuration of a Derby h that be, moreover, had too much of it, was only too evident from the nervous temperament he displayed when stripped.

"We shall only record here the universal disappointment this much-vaunted American 'crack' created in the minds of all except a few of his most infatuated partisans by his coarse 'overdone' appearance and fretful manner, which presented a sufficiently startling contrast to the blooming looks of The Wizard, Tom Bowline, The Drone, Nutbourne, Thormanby, Horror, Cape Flyaway, Mainstone, and Restes from among his English opponents, to satisfy the most prejudiced admirers of the American system of training that their theory will not bear comparison with that of the old school, so far as the preparation of a Derby horse is concerned, successful though Mr. Ten Brocck's stable has proved in less important engagements. The market is invariably the true chronometer of public feeling, and although mething could exceed Umpire's magnificent action as he cantered down the course, the opposition in the Ring was so strong that instead of leaving off first faverite, as many predicted, he went back to 6 and 7 to 1, and would undoubtedly 'have retrograded still further if the start had been longer delayed. As it was, Thormanby, who was in such tremendous force at last that he advanced to within a point of The Wizard (who was likewise as firm as his warmest supporters could wish), gave the American the go by, and Nufbourne also trod closely on his heels. A good start was effected, and when coming round Tattenham corner, Nutbourne broke down badly, which immediately caused attention to be directed to the American, who came with a rush to the front, and showed his bright orange colors in so prominent a position that 'Umpire wire's was the universal cry; but it was faint in comparison with the tremendous roar of 'Umpire's beat,' which rose ere the echoes of the former had scarcely subcided, as Snowden was seen to be 'hard' upon his horse a quarter of a mile from home; and from this point he was beaten, and only obtain

Not the least attractive feature of the stand and "Not the least attractive feature of the stand and race-course were the two champions, Sayers and Heenan! they were both dressed after the most approved mode of Derby costame. Heenan could not suppress his rising national sympathies, and consequently backed Umpire to win him £1,100. He was, however, heartily disgusted with the upshot, nor did he fail to give full expression to his feelings of disappointment. We need not say that they have been the observed of all observers; and it is a question whether they or the competitors for the blue riband of the Turf obtained the greater share of attention. We the Turf obtained the greater share of attention. We hear that, feeling their own inexperience in basiness, they have placed their affairs in the hands of Messra. Howes & Cushing of the American Circus, under whose charge they intend making the grand tour of the United Kingdom with their new belts; and we have not the slightest doubt that, if their cards are well valved, they will rape a rich harvest. The common the United Kingdom with their new belts; and we have not the slightest doubt that, if their cards are well played, they will reap a rich harvest. The ceremony of precenting the new belts is to take place on Wednesday evening next, at Cremorne Gardens, London, which have been engaged for the occasion. There will on this evening be no sparring; and, indeed, the only manner in which the puglilistic world will be alluded to in the entertainment will be on the occasion of the presentation of the belts and the stakes. The remainder of the exhibition will be of a popular and entertaining kind. The belts are in the course of manufacture, by Mr. C. F. Hancock of Bruton street, and be has, in the most spirited way, undertaken to complete them in six days from the time he received the order—an undertaking which, considering the cluborate nature of the workmanship, reflects the highest credit upon his energy and perseverance. Heenan has headed the list of subscriptions for Sayers, while Sayers has done the like office for Heenan. The list of contributions to each belt will be published where complete. On the day after the pretions for Sayers, while Sayers has done the like office for Heenan. The list of contributions to each belt will be published when complete. On the day after the presentation, the men will proceed to Manchester, where they have engaged the Free Trade Hall for their exhibition on that evening, and on Friday they will appear at Liverpool. Their proceedings in the following week are not yet determined on. That they will gain large profits by their exhibitions cannot for a moment be doubted, and we only hope that each will bear in mind the chances of a rainy day, and will make such prudent investment of his stock as will insure him help in the hour of need. After they have completed their four. hour of need. After they have completed their tour, we understand they will go together to the United States, where notwithstanding the unfortunate termination of the battle, we are sure both will be received

THE GREAT EASTERN.

THE GREAT EASTERA.

From The London Daily News.

The fortunes of the great ship, after many vicissitudes, seem as if they were again about to smile, and to carry out to final success the great and novel principle upon which she was first projected. It is now publicly apnounced that she will leave Southampton for New York on the 9th of June, and there is every prospect of that announcement being punctually fulfilled. The public interest in the undertaking, so often excited, and a discrepancy of the public interest in the undertaking, so often excited, and the public interest in the undertaking, so often excited, and the public interest in the undertaking, so often excited, and the public interest in the undertaking, so often excited, and the public interest in the undertaking so often excited. The public interest in the undertaking, so often excited, so often disappointed, is therefore once more beginning to revive, and a—perhaps superstitious—belief is generally entertained that the good ship has done all her tribulation, and may benceforth look forward to a safe and prosperous career. A distinguished and practical man once said that if a thing be good in itself—that is, in its first conception—it takes a great deal of subsequent blundering or cassaity to spoil it, and certainly the series of nisfortunes and trials through which the Great Eastern has passed have been suffithe Great Eastern has passed have been suffi-cient to establish as something almost superhuman in accuracy the scheme of the eminent engineer who cient to establish as sometaing almost superminant in accuracy the scheme of the eminent engineer who has so recently passed away from among us. Almost from the very moment when the first piece of iron of which her keel is composed was laid down, the leviathan ship has been a child of casualty and mishap. All the original plans and drawings were destroyed; the enterprising Mr. Geach, who was the soul and mainspring of the original undertaking, was suddenly carried off by cholera; there was bankruptcy of contractors, and dreadful and fatal accidents among the men; and the calamities of the ship-yard culminated in the viciositudes of the protracted launch, which, in addition to much of lesser misfortune, infiliated ups in the nation the loss of its two greatest engineers. It is now generally known that it was the harssing duties and disappointments of that trying month which completely broke down the health and spirits of Mr. Brunel, and that Mr. Stephenson, during his chivalrous and valuable endeavors to get his professional rival out of his difficulty, caught the severe cold which ultimately terminated in his death.

The terrible explosion which signalized the first trial

terminated in his death.

The terrible explosion which signalized the first trial trip of the vessel is still fresh in the public memory, and hardly less remembered in her subsequent escape from the tremendous gale at Holyhead, when she was driven within five feet of the rocks, and was only saved from utter destruction by the skill and courage of her late lamented commander and the extraordinary tenacity of her anchors. But perhaps the misfortune which struck deepest into the public mind was the death of the gallant Harrison, who, after a life passed in the most imminent hazards, in all latitudes—after having watched over the vessel from the driving in of in the most imminent hazards, in all latitudes—after having watched over the vessel from the driving in of the first rivet—having carried her safely through launch, and explosion, and storm, was at last himself suddenly carried off, under a mysterious dispensation of Providence, by an accident in Southampton waters, almost within hand-reach of the quay, and in the agonized view of thousands of helpiess spectators.

Nothing could more conclusively prove the intrinsic vitality of the undertaking, or the extraordinary perseverance of the English character, than the simple fact that the Great Eastern has survived these repeated shocks, and now rides proudly in Southampton waters.

fact that the Great Eastern has survived these repeated shocks, and now rides proudly in Southampton waters, while the whole of her vast interior rings again with the clangor of the workmen and the pervading din of preparation for the approaching voyage to New-York. The new Board of Directors—who, we are happy to learn, work most harm-niously together—are untiring in their exertions, and Mr. Bold, the general manager, resides in the ship, where he devotes himself entirely to the preparations for sea. An immensity of ship-wrights work has been done by Mr. Lungley, of Deptford; the cabins have been reconstructed, and the well-known grand saloon restored to all its original splendor. This last work, it should be observed, was done by Mr. Scott Rus-ell. Part of Mr. Lungley's work has been to throw the two large dining-rooms into one, dor. This last work, it should be observed, was done by Mr. Scott Kussell. Part of Mr. Lungley's work has been to throw the two large dining rooms into one, and to paint the panels in grained satinwood in place of the original white and gold, the latter colors having been found to show the least damp or exudation of rust from the iron work. The interior has been strengthened throughout with stanchions, in compliance with the requirements of the Board of Trade, and a tunnel has been made through the coal "bunkers," not only for the purpose of ventilating the coals and obviating the risk of spontaneous combustion, but of making a communication between lating the coals and obviating the risk of spontaneous sombustion, but of making a communication between the stoke-holes, and thus enabling the stokers to pass from one to the other without the trouble and fatigue of ascending to the deck. The system of watertight bulkheads—probably the best security for the safety of the vessel, and which was very imperfect on the occasion of the trial trip—is now complete according to the original plan, and has all been carefully strengthened, under the directions of the Board of Trade. In engines, both screw and paddic, Messrs. Summers and Day of Southampton are making many important alterations, under the supervision of Messrs. Field, of the firm of Maudslay & Field, and Mr. Penn, who are constantly in communication with Mr. M Lennan, the breaking down of which was the primary cause of the great explosion, are to be superseded by ordinary feed pumps, and the great piston rods, about which some apprehensions were felt in consequence of their great length, will be strengthened by central stanchions. It is expected that through all these various improvements an increase of

command of the Crossus, as to elicit the warm approbation of the late Mr. Brunel, who was so much strack with the originality of his contrivance for repairing the sbip in the absence of a dock that he would have proposed him as a member of the Civil Engineers' Institute—a distinction, however, which Capt. Hall declined. In the same vessel he subsequently distinguished himself in the trying crisis of a ship on fire with troops on board, and managed matters in such a masterly way as to elicit the thanks of the then Board of Admirally. In the Golden Fleece, with troops for India, he made the quickest run ever known between England and Calcutta, and was the first English shipmaster who vo'unteered for the steam examination, in which he took an extra first-class certificate. Capt. Hall will be fortunate in having as one of his chief officers Mr. Sewell, whom the public will not forget as the brave and devoted sailor who stood steadily at his post—the central wheel, on which the safety of the ship depended—while the decks burst up under his feet, and he was almost overwhelmed with the descending shower of fragments of glass, einders, boiling water, and the usual detrie of the great explosion. The courage, self-possession, and skill evinced by Mr. Sewell on that trying occasion were quite sufficient to point him out to the directors as a man without whose appointment the staff of the vessel would be incomplete. It has been generally reported that Capt. Comstock had undertaken to pilot the Great Eastern into New-York, but we believe the fact to be that one of the regular pilots of that port is coming over to England expressly for the purpose. It is not expected that there will be much difficulty, as there is plenty of water, but that it will be possible to take the great ship quite up to the Battery.

The Religious Dissensions in St. George's-inthe-East.—Last night was one of the worst among
the many unhappy nights which the unfortunate parish
of St. George's in-the-East has witnessed, and the proceedings would probably have been worse had it not
been that the Rev. A. H. Machonochie, who is the
most popular clergyman who officiates at the parish
church, took the principal part of the service. Notwithstanding his general popularity, he was hissed,
howled and yelled at, and his performance of the service was constantly interrupted. But, contrary to
usual custom, the principal cause of offense vesterday
was the morning service, a monition having been sent
down by the Bishop of London to Mr. Churchwarden
Thompson, ordering him not to allow the choristers
(whom his lordship designated "the singing men." and
"the singing boys") to enter the altar rails. Mr.
Thompson did not insist upon this in the morning, the
Rector being absent, but in the evening the choristers
were sent up into the organ loft at the extreme western
end of the church. The evening service was gone
through by Mr. Machonochie amid a row which it
would be vain to describe, and who afterward preached
a sermon which bore simply upon the great doctrines
which the present season of Ascension teaches, and
was founded upon the Hth verse of the 1st chapter of
the Acts of the Apostles. At the close of the evening
service there was the usual rioting, and the singing of
the doxology with the customary violence.

[London News, May 21st.

Syrious Fray on Board an American Vessel.—
On Tuesday night, May 22d, a serious disturbance took
place on board the outward-bound American ship Gem THE RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-

Sprious Fray on Board an American Vesset.—
On Thesday night, May 22d, a serious disturbance took place on board the outward-bound American ship Gem of the Ocean, Captain Seth Williams, Iving off Erith. It appears when the vessel left London nearly the whole of the crew were intoxicated; and, on arriving at Erith, some dispute took place as to the performance of duty. A seaman named Macavoy having been accused of skulking, some words ensued between Macavoybard a seaman named Robert Williams, which ended in a fight, during which Macavoy bit a considerable portion of Williams's under lip completely off. Williams then went into the forecastle, and returned with a razor, rushing upon his opponent Macavoy, and inflicting several frightful wounds upon his face and head. In consequence of the drunkenness of the crew the utmost confusion prevailed on board, but Williams was secured, and a message was sent on shore for the assistance of the police.

RUSSIA.

Prince Gorchakoff bad sent instructions to the Russian representatives at the Courts of the Great Powers explaining why the Turkish Embassador was not invited, with the Embassadors of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia, to receive the proposals of Russia relative to an inquiry into the condition of the Christians in Turkey.

Prince Gorchakoff says:

"The condition of the Christians in the Turkish Empire is a question of general interest, reserved for the consideration of a European Conference, which for nearly 50 years has consisted of the five great Powers exclusively, among which Turkey is not included.

"If it had been necessary to call the representative of the Perte to this assembly of Embassadors because she signed the Treaty of March 30, 1856, the same claim could have been made by Sardinia, whose participation in the negotiations in question would have been opposed by Austria. It was, therefore, necessary to exclude the Perte in order to avoid the admission of Piedmont, and to confine the deliberations to the Great Powers only.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The dates from the Cape of Good Hope are to the

The news is quite unimportant.

The news is quite unimportant.

Public business was deferred until the arrival of the Governor, Sir Geo. Grey, who was expected daily.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Queenstown that on the 24th thelbank of England reduced their minimum rate of discount from 44 to 4 \$\psi\$ cent. The measure was considered certain, and therefore exercised no appreciable influence in the funds.

There was a fair demand for discount at the Bank at the re-

duced rate.

The discount houses and ithe joint stock banks had reduced their allowances on deposits, in sympathy with the movement of the Bank. the Bank.
Consols were firm, and advancing until the 25th, when they exame weak and declined | \$\psi\$ cent, closing at 95 2 95 for both

coame weak and declined | P cent, closing at 95299 for both oney and account. The rate of discounts in the open markets was 3,74 P cent. The returns of the Bank of England show an increase of bul-

The rate of discounts in the open market was jors y care. The returns of the Bank of England show an increase of bullion of £416.45.

Mr. John P. Edwards of Birmingham, hardware merchant, had absconded with funds amounting to £50,000.

COTTON—The Brokers Circular says: "There has been a very moderate demand this week, and an increased desire to sell on the part of holders; but, notwith-standing the very large stock of American, the quantity of Middling and unward of a good style is so limited that for these descriptions prices are tolerably steady, while the lower qualities are again †@id lower, and the inferior grades are most irregular." Sales of the week, 42,820 hales, including 1,800 to speculators and 9,500 to exporters. The saics yesterday (Friday) were about 6,900 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing quiet at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans. 9d. Middling Mobiles 6jd.
Middling Orleans. 5dd. Middling Uplands. 6jd.
Stock on hand, 1,200,720 bales, of which 990,960 are American. At Manchester there is less depression than at the commencement of the week, but there is not much doing either in Cloth or Yarus.

PREADSTUFFS.—Richardson, Spence & Co. report:
BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat in limited rotall request at

Tallow dull; Y. C. 52/652/6d. The buoyant, and rather dearer; Congou 1/5d. Brints Terrestring slow of sale at 55/6362/. Linners Carms unchanged. Sprin Oll declined to 200; Linners quiet at 23/3d., sellers.

Baring Brothers & Co's Circular. Per Africa.]

Landon, Friday, May 25-5 p. m.

The business in our Colonial and Fereign Produce markets
las been very moderate. Monar continues easy. The Bank of
England has lowered its minimum rate of discount to 4 P cent.
Consola leave of 261/205 for money, 95/205 for the account.
Ber Silven, 5/14. Mexican Dollars, 5/24. American England.
Fe/6. Doublooss: Spanish 76/6; South American, 74/.
Cocuminal quiet. Henduras blacks lower, good and fine
hold shelly, 4/474, 10; silvers, 3/473/7. Tenerific blacks, 3/63
3/9; silvers, 3/273/4.

COCHENEAL quiet. Henduras blacks lower good and the sold shelly, 4/464 lot; silvers, 3/263/1. Tenerific blacks, 3/263/9; silvers, 3/263/4. Therefile blacks, 3/263/9; silvers, 3/263/4. Therefile blacks, 3/263/4. Cocos.—600 haps Trinidad mostly sold at 72/264/ for common rey to fine red. and 200 bars Granada at 66/266/6.

COFFEE is doll, and for the lower sorts of Crylon a dockine of 1/21/6 has been submitted to. 1100 casks, 450 bbis, 250 bars Plantation Ceylon brought 67/62/64/ for fine ord to low mid. 302 3/273/6 for mid to good mid. 212 bbis. 101 bars. Native Ceylon were sold at 58/260/ for good ord, and 66/262/2 for fine ord bold. Scasks, 450 bbis., 201 bars. Sandy Ceylon of the ord, and 66/62/67/ for mid.

COFFEE—Sheething, 12d.; Tough Cake and Tile, 2107 10/; best Solected, 2116 10/, Y. M. Sheathing, 10d.

COSS.—The supply of English Wheat has been Hunted, and with a quiet market the advance of last week has been mainined. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 521/1 on 5/250 qrs. returned. White American Wheat, 52/6257/; Red. 50/254/4 qr. FLOUR, 25/26/29/49 bbl.

Of HENR and JUTE there have been no sales.

COTION—660 bales Tinnivelly have been bought at d. decline. If more dull. Rails and Bars, 25 5/f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pley, 13/6 or mixed Nos. on the Ctyde.

Linkern arrives freely from the East Indies, and to effect sales are duction of fully 6d. must be submitted to; 40,000 bays Boundary on the spot have changed hands at 50/6; Calcutta held at 3/249/; Black See on the coast offers at 44/6, delivered U. K.

Onlition 262 10/0.263. Sperm has failen to 255; pass Sec. 256. Cocos Not ferm; Ceylon 43/; Cochin 45/. Palm 45/. Spranne 25 5/0.252 fc. Land-Refined Pig 225.

Land-Refined Pig 225.

Rick-25,000 bers sold: Beogal at 10/2.010/9 for low Middling to Middling eld: Madras 10/. and Moulmein 9/10/ for good new. For Rest there is a fair inquiry at full prices, 30 puncheous Demerars brought 1/11 p proof gallon; 50 puncheous Jamaies 3,10/20/15 pt gallon.

Molassus-130 puncheous good Antigua have been placed at 10/20/15.

Molassus—130 puncheous good Antigua have been placed at 18/.

Molassus—130 puncheous good Antigua have changed hands on the spot at 45/245/9 for 45 to 24 lb, 40/ for 15 to 12 lb, and 250 tuns have been bought aftent at 45/9 for 5 lb.

Sucks—Pimento: 500 bags were partly realized from 34/22/4 for low to good quality. White Pepper: 100 bags ord Singapore were disposed of from 6/26/4d, being 4d chesper. Ginger, 240 barries Jamaica brought 48/24/15/ for small to good bold, with fine from 15/27/20/. Japan Wax: 200 cases fair block partly went at 59/26/6l.

Sucks—The transactions on the spot have been very limited at about 5d. decline. Of British West India the sales have been 2,666 bbbs. 2,866 bags Mauritins went at 39/26/6l/cov mid. greyish yellow; 44/242/ for mid. to good mid. vellow, and 43/6/24/for good mid crystalized. Foreign—0/4 40/8 bis tex. Cuba Muscovado, a few lots sold at 40/242/ for mid. to good mid. greyish yellow; 1.49/ boxes Havana brought 33/6/23/6 for mid. to good mid. of good mid. brown: 40/623/16 for mid. to good and grey, and 44/245/ for fine yellow. Privately, transactions comprise 3,000 boxes Havana (old crop), chiefly No. 16/16 to 124, at 50/27/24/, and 4,000 bags clayed Mamila at 36/6. The following floating cargoes have changed hands at a further reduction of about 3d., all for this country, and fully insured; five Havana 1,700 boxes No. 13 to 12/12/1,500 boxes No. 12 at 22/14, 1.500 boxes No. 12 at 22/14, 1.500 boxes No. 13 to 13/2 at 25/3, and one Cuba Muscavedo, 700 casts, at 23/6, landing weights.

Tallow dull—St. Petersburg Y. C. 32/265/6 on the spot, 51/6

1,306 boxes No. 9; at 26/6, landing weights; 2,309 boxes No. 13 to 135 at 28/3, and one Cuba Muscavado, 700 casks, at 25/6, landing weights.

Tallow dull—St. Petersburg Y. C. 32/252/6 on the spot, 51/6 for June, and 51/ for the end of the year.

The Tra sales to day couprised 12,250 pkgs., of which 6,700 sold, including 5,000 without reserve. The sales went with fair spirit at rather higher prices. Common Congon, 1/5 \$\pi\$ lb, buyers.

The Transpersise—Spirits of slow sale at 35/6235/ for American in casks. Rough 9.

In AMERICAN STOCKS the transactions continue limited. We quote United States 6s Bonds of 1868, 98/2700; 5s, 94/2744; Kentucky 6s, 96/29; Maryland Sterling 5s, 95/296; Marschusetts Sterling 5s, 16/2103; Ohio 6s of 1866, 97/276; Pennsylvania 5s, Inacriptions, 95/206; Bonds, 20/277; Tennessee 6s, 20/22; Marschusetts Sterling 5s, 16/2103; Ohio 6s of 1866, 97/276; Pennsylvania 5s, Inacriptions, 95/206; Bonds, 20/277; Tennessee 6s, 20/22; Marschusetts Ottomit, Michigan Central 3 \$\pi\$ cent Bonds, 34/206; Shares, 20/22; Marschyota Afric 7s, 1st mortgage, 35/2206; Shares, 20/27; New-York and Frie 7s, 1st mortgage, 35/2206; Shares, 20/27; Convertible 7 \$\pi\$ cent, 44/246; Pansana 7 \$\pi\$ cent Bonds, 36/206; Mow-York Central 6s, 12/246; New Brunswick 6s, 100/2108; Nova-Scotia 6s, 100/2101; Quodec City 6s, 99, ex div.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Per Africa.

Corrons—The sudden check which business in Manchester received a week or two ago, seems to have induced the trade to work up part or their stocks of Cotton, so curtailing the demand here. The effect has been a duil, dragging market, with a rapidly increasing stock, and great fregularity in prices. Sandy or westy Cottons of any nominal grade, have been difficult of sale at igned. It is not a support on the fortnight, even clean useful Cottons have been sold on lower terms, and there is as yet no symptom of improvement. Sea Islands duil, without change in value. Surats in inside frequent, and id, if it change in value. Surats in inside drequent, and id, if it change in value goods and Yarns are lower. The quotations are: Misding Uplands, 6id. It sandy, {2id. It is not a proving or leans, 6id. It sandy, {2id. It is not a proving or leans, 6id. It sandy, {2id. It is not a proving or leans are leading uplands, 6id. It sandy, {2id. It is not a proving or leans are leading uplands, 6id. It sandy, {2id. It is not a proving or leans, 6id. It sandy, {2id. It is not a proving or leans are leading uplands, 6id. It sandy, {2id. It is not uplay and make rapid progress. During the past week there has been general firmness in the trade, but business has not been quite so active. At our market or Turesday, Wheet was firmly held, but the demand was limited, and sales confined to merest retail, at last Friday's prices. Flour, with the exception of best old Freench, which was 6id. P sack dearer, difficult to sall at previous rates. Indian Corn neglected and noninal. Today's market was alow for all articles. Wheat met only a limited retail sale at the prices of Treeday. American Red, the stock of which consists entirely of Milwankee and Chicago quite neglected. Flour show, and Indian Corn. Superine, 21 (222); Extra Vectora, 21 (222);

P 196 B. Indian Corn-Mixed, 34/6; Yellow, 34/6:33/; White, 36/6237/P 480 lb.
EERR-The demand is of the most limited character, and, with continued arrivals, the few retail sales have been at prices sgain rather in favor of buyers.
Pork quiet, and slightly easier to buy.
BACON very firm, but the high rates check consumption, and there is less tuniness doing.
CHERSE-The demand has fallen off, and prices are again lower.

liver, but firmer for the end of the year, the closing quotations for P. Y. C. being 22 (5 to 52) spot: 51/6 to 51/J June; 51/J rather buyers for the last three months of the year.

CITER BARK steady, 9/3 to 9/6 for Philadelphia, and 7/6 to 7/9 for Beltimore.

ROSIN-Con.mos steady, at 4/5 to 4/6 P cwt., at which 4000 bbls. have been sold.

SETENS-Clover in small request, and quiet at 40/ to 41/ for New American. No sales of Timothy.

THE LATEST.

Via Queenstown.

Marseilles, May 26.

The packet which left Naples on the 22d inst. has

arrived, and brings letters from Palermo dated 21st inst., which state that the anxiety was increasing and popular passions were inflamed. On the evening of he 20th inst. several shots were fired from the balco nies in the Rue Toledo. The police returned the fire and wounded several persons. Strangers had taken refuge under their national flags. The authorities had ordered the doors of the public buildings to be built to half their hight. There was a panic among the public functionaries, and the director of the official journal had taken to flight. The churches were opened on Sunday, but remained deserted. Yesterday the fire of an insurgent bivouse was seen on the hights surrounding Palermo, and it was asserted that a battle had taken place. The population were anxiously expecting the result, which was not known. A very concilintory proclamation of Gen. Larza had been coldly re-

The Patric of this evening publishes details identical with those contained in the dispatch from Marseilles, and adds that it was believed that the assault upon Palermo would take place before the 27th of May.

Advices from Messina to the 23d inst. says that gloomy tranquility prevails. The Governor of Maita, who had arrived at Marseilles in the Indian mail steamer, leaves this evening for London.

Rome, May 23. Prince Walowski, the new Russian Plenipotentiary, left to-day for Naples. It is asserted that he is bearer of very precise instructions in reference to Sicily.

official report of the affair at the Grotto ne Mantefissore, the gens d'armes are much commonded. The brother of Orsini, author of the attempt, is dead. The Governor of the town, Aya Pendente, being alarmed, took to flight with the Police. He has been removed from office by the Minister.

It is asserted that Gen. Lamoriciere left to-day for Ancona. He dined vesterday with Gen. Guyon.

The steamship Canada, at Queenstown 27th May, reports that on her voyage from Boston, while crossing the Banks during a dense fog, came in collision with the brig Rover's Bride of London, from Cadiz for St. John's, N. F., with salt. The crew were all safe, and on board the Cazada.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR .- The next meeting of the New-York Agricultural State Fair will be addressed by the Hon. Josiah Quincy of Boston. We hope the people of Elmira will provide in time for the regular neeting of the State Fair Farmers' Cinb.

NOVEL ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM. -A box matches, carefully inclosed in a round wooden box, were found in a bale of cotton acceived at the Dwight Mills, in Chicopee, on Tuesday. They were intended to ignite when the cotton came in contact with the machinery, but this was evaded by returning both matches and cotton to the parties from whom they were purchased.

THE LATEST SLAVE CAPTURE.

The correspondent of The New-Orleans De'ta, who was on board the U. S. steamer Crusider when she made her recent espture, gives the following account

made her recent capture, gives the following account of that exploit:

U. S. STEARER CRUSADER, May 27, 1860.

As the U. S. STEARER CRUSADER, May 27, 1860.

As the U. S. Steamer Crusader was cruising in the old Bahama Channel, not far from Nuevitas, on the 23d of May, a square-rigged vessel of moderate size was reported from aloft. We immediately stood for her, as no sail is allowed to pass us in these slaver-haunted waters, or even to come in sight, without having her character ascertained. As soon as she found herself an object of pursuit, the strange sail began to behave in such a manner as strongly excited our suspicions, and at length fairly put her helm up and ran in for the shore, thus taking the last and most desperate chance of escape. Unfortunately for her the wind was so light that she was prevented from effecting her purpose, and we rapidly overhauled her, notwithstanding that she was carrying all her canvas.

The Crusader now hoisted English colors and fired a gen to windward, when, after some delay, the bark (for such she proved to be) finally displayed the French lieg at the peak. By this time, however, we were so

for such she proved to be; limitly displayed the French leg at the peak. By this time, however, we were so near that we were enabled to see that her hatches were all closely covered over, and as we continued to appreach, we could even distinguish at intervals the perharm the could even distinguish at intervals the perharm the country lost the perharm the continued to board her, and accordingly a boat and the English ensign were lowered at the same time and the American colors and accordingly a boat and the English ensign wore
lowered at the same time, and the American colors
were hoisted. No sooner did the Crusader's boat leave
her side than the bark hauled down the French colors,
and, as we subsequently learned, threw them and her
Portuguese papers overboard together; so that when
she was boarded she had neither papers nor colors, and
was confessedly without name or nationality.

For a little while there was dead silence on board
both ships, though the increasing odor placed beyond
all doubt the fact that the bark had under her hatches a
cargo of negroes. And now we began to hear a sort

For a little while there was dead silence on board both ships, though the increasing odor placed beyond all doubt the fact that the bark had under her hatches a cargo of negroes. And now we began to hear a sort of suppressed meaning, which soon swelled into the unistakable murmur of many human voices. As our beat reached the side of the bark, and the officer in charge sprang on the deck, with a tremendous shout the hatches were forced open from below, and out burst hundreds, the self-liberated slaves. As they caught sight of the stars and stripes floating so nearwhich no doubt scemed to these poor wretches like a bright rainbow of promise—they became perfectly frantic with joy. They climbed up all along the railthey hung on the shrouds—they clustered like awarming bees in the rigging, while rose from sea to sky the wildest acclamathors of delight. They danced, and leaped, and waved their arms in the air, and screamed, and yelled in a discordant but pathetic concert. There was one thing, however, even more touching than all this outcry of barbaric rejoicing. My attention was attracted to a group consisting of somewhat more than a hundred women, withdrawn apart from the shouting and noisy men. Their behavior was in strong contrast with that of the others, and was characteristic of their sex. Entirely ande, but innocently unabashed, they sat or knelt in tearful and silent thankfulness. Several of them held infants in their arms, and through their tears, like sunshine from behind a cloud, beamed an expression of the deepest gratitude and happiness. The men looked as though they had just been raised from despair to the most exultant gladness.

The scene of confusion on board the bark, when the negroes found themselves released from the accustomed restraint, baffles all description. They had, of course, all been kept on a very small allowance of food and water during the passage. The first use they made of their liberty was to satisfy their hunger and thirst, which they did by breaking into the bread-barrels and wate

but surrendered themselves as slavers, without nationality. They stated that the bark had no name, and that ality. They stated that the bark had no name, and that all their papers had been thrown overboard with the colors. They seemed to bear their loss with philosophic equantinity. Such a contingency had evidently been regarded by them as part of their risk, and they were not unprepared for it. The captain is a Frenchman, as is also the supercargo, and the crew are mostly Spaniards, with a few Frenchmen. The negroes were selected from among 3,000 prisoners of war recently taken by the King of Dahomey. They were brough from Whydah, a large town on the slave coast, in the Bight of Benin, the sea-port of the renowned Kingdom of Dahomey. They are much superior to the Congos, who usually compose the cargoes of slavers, not only in physique but also in intelligence. Nearly all are in excellent healts, which is no doubt owing to the care ful arrangements made for their comfort on board the ful arrangements made for their comfort bark. In number they amount to about 450; and the slave deck affords ample accommodation for them all During a passage of 45 days from the Gulf of Guinea seven only have died, which is certainly a very small

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN MEXICO.

Our attentive correspondent at Minatitlan, Tehuantepec, transmite to us the fellowing official statement of
outrages committed upon American citizens in Mexico.
The case, as will be seen, has been laid before our Government, but what redress, if any, can be had remains
to be seen:

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA, MINATITLAN, May 11, 1860.

To the Hon. Rubt. McLane. Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America for Mexico.

Sir: I have the honor to report to you that F. L. Hunt, esq., an American and a citizen of Ohio, arrived at this port a few days ago from Oaxaca, where he has been a prisoner for some months by order of Gen. Cobes. Mr. Hunt has been badly treated, and desires

Cobes. Mr. Hunt has been badly treated, and desires me to lay before you a statement of his misfortunes, in hopes that you will see that justice is done to him, or that the publication of his sufferings may benefit and warn his fellow-countrymen.

Mr. Hunt, and Dr. Win. M. Carpenter, a friend of Dr. Gwin, formerly of California, and now of Arizona, went from California to Guatemala. Our Minister there and the President of that Republic gave them passports to go via Mexico to Arizona. These two there and the President of that Republic gave them passports to go via Mexico to Arizona. These two gentlemen reached the State of Oaxaca, unmolested, but at a short distance from the capital of that State they were arrested by a band of soldiers in a most rude and brutal manner, and were brought before Gen. Coles. The General examined their passports and papers and could find no fault with them. Nevertheless he ordered the two travelers to be conducted to the quarters of his soldiers, where they were imprisoned, and only as an act of grace it was permitted that they might buy their own provisions at exorbitant prices.

quarters of his soldiers, where they were imprisoned, and only as an act of grace it was permitted that they might buy their own provisions at exorbitant prices.

After an imprisonment of two months, during which time the two gentlemen were in constant fear of their lives, and received daily the greatest insults, being told as if it was a crime that they were Americans, they were brought again before Cobos, who informed them that they were at liberty to go where they pleased, but that they had to leave the city immediately, and without passports; and that if he found them twenty-four hours after this in the city they would be shot.

As previously orders had been issued to all the outposts not to let any one pass outside the fortifications without a passport from the general, this order of Cobos was certain death. Leaving the town, the soldiers or picket guard would have abot them, and remaining, they would have been executed by Cobos.

Nevertheless, the two gentlemen succeeded in leaving Oaxaca, but only a few leagues distant from the city they were overtaken by a band of armed men, who were just about to shoot them when the Cnief Justice of Oaxaca arrived on the spot and saved their lives, but ordered them to be taken back to the city.

Again before Cobos, the two gentlemen were treated with great violence, and the General informed them that if he aw them again he would order their execution immediately. Even the entreatice of some of the

ed with great violence, and the General informed them that if he aw them again he would order their execution immediately. Even the entreaties of some of the officers could not change the order of their cruel leader. Resigned to their fate, they left Cobes, but soon afterward were addressed by the Judge of the Supreme Court, who volunteered to pass them through the pickets.

pickets.

Once more outside of Oaxaca, Messrs. Hunt and Carpenter took the road to Tehuantepec; but as the adherents of Miramon are in possession of many villages on the road to the last named city, and the two gentlemen being without passports from Cobos, they were nearly in every little place arrested, treated in the most inhuman manner, and could make only their flight good by escapes from prisons.

It is the desire of Mr. Hunt that I shall inform you that, beside the ill treatment and imprisonment which

It is the desire of Mr. Hunt that I shall that that, beside the ill treatment and imprisonment which he has suffered, he has lost nearly four months' time, and is obliged to travel about three thousand miles against his will, and destitute of all his baggage and means. Mr. Hunt will go via the United States, so soon as he shall have received the means of doing so. It seems that Cobos made no secret of his hatred It seems that Cobos made no secret of his hatred against the Americans, because he stated to Dr. Car-penter and Mr. Hunt that his country was at war

against the Americans, and that he would shoot all those who fell into his hands.

These outrages require no comment at my hands, and I would only remark, that if the Liberal Government of Juarez is not strong enough to put an end to them, an incensed American public and our Government ought to take effective steps to do so.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. ALLEN, U. S. Commit.

LARGE SALE OF HORSES.

IProm The Worcester Spy, June 7.

There was an extensive auction sale of trotting horses, the property of Renben S. Denny, esq., at his residence in Clappville, vesterday. Several hundred persons were in attendance, including many from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and other distant places. Had the day been favorable, the number present from the neighboring towns would probably have been very much larger. The sale commenced soon after eleven o'clock, and was conducted by Mr. D. H. Bayley, suctioneer, of Boston. The bidding, generally, was spirited, and the animals went at a fair value, as a general thing. Two pairs of matched horses and fifteen single horses were sold to different parties, at a total amount of about \$15,000.

The first sold was Miles Standish, four years old, sired by Vermont Black Hawk, out of Mary Taylor, weighing 1,000 poun!s. He was struck off to Mr. Bush of Vermont for \$2,400. The next was John Alden, three years old, full brother to the last mamed, sold to noble Hill of Boston for \$1,050. The third was Garibaldi, not quite two years old, aired by Ethan Allen out of Mary Taylor; went also to Mr. Hill for \$1,000.

The next was Uncas, not quite three years old sired by Vermont Black Hawk out of Lady of the Lake, by vermont Black Hawk out of Lady of the Lake, by vermont Black Hawk out of Lady of the Lake, by the state of the lake, by the state of the lake of the lake

The next was Uncas, not quite three years old sired

The next was Uneas, not quite three years old sired by Vermont Black Hawk out of Lady of the Lake, thus making him three-fourths of the blood of the celebrated Black Hawk race, sold to Dr. Burnett of Southboro' for \$275. Fitz James, three years old, sired by Rip Van Winkle out of Lady of the Lake, sold to the Hon. George P. Marsh of Vermont for \$160. Gray Fox, two years old, sired by Ethan Allen, out of Mary White, sold to Mr. Lang of Maine for \$250.

The next was the celebrated pacing mare Pocahon-tas, 12 years old, sired by Cadmus out of a mare by im-

tas, 12 years old, sired by Cadons out of a mare by imported Shakespeare. Her pacing is the greatest on record, being a mile in 2:171 to wagon. Now in fold by Ethan Allen. Sold to Mr. Bush of Vermont for \$3,450. Ninon, 11 months old, a filly by Ethan Allen out of Pocahontas, sold to E. Sargent of Leicester for \$3.200.

out of Pocahontas, sold to E. Sargent of Leicester for \$2.300.

Next was the original Mary Taylor, eighteen years old, sired by Boliver out of Abdallah mare. She is now in foal by Miles Standish. Sold to Mr. Bucklin for \$400. Narmeoka, tbirteen years old, of Messenger descent, with foal by Miles Standish, has paced a mile in 2.25. Sold to Dr. Burnett for \$400. Priscilla, fourteen months old, sired by Ethan Allen out of Narmeoka, sold to Mr. Lung for \$475.

Rose Standish, nearly three years old, sired by Ethan Allen out of a Hambletonion mare, sold to Mr. Harris of Leicester for \$300. Lucy, a thorough-bred mare, five years old, now in foal by Miles Standish, sold to Mr. Bucklin for \$300. Lady of the Lake, nine years old, sired by Vermont Black Hawk out of Fanny, by Comet, who was by Sherman Morgan, now with foal by Miles Standish, sold to Mr. Jarvis for \$145.

The next was a gelding, Lightfoot, five years old, sired by Ethan Allen out of a Morgan mare, sold to Mr. Howe of Boston for \$400. The next was a pair of gray geldings, Black Hawk and Morgan, sold to Dr. Burnett and Mr. Garcelon of Boston for \$800. The last was another pair of geldings, Black Hawk and Morgan, sold to Mr. Burnett and Mr. Elliot of Boston for \$635.

THE STATE SCHOOL-SHIP MASSACHU-

This vessel, formerly the ship Rockall, but now the nautical branch of the State Reform School, is now fully completed. To convey some idea of her capacity, we state that she is of a full model, 144 feet long, 31 wide, 22 deep, and registered 640 tuns. She has a small topgullant forecastle the hight of the main rail, which extends aft to the windlass, and is open; close abaft it is a companion whichleads to the sailors' quarters and the galley, and over the fore-hatchway is a square house, which protects a double staircase, leading to the deck below. Amidships she has a capstan; all the rest of the deck between the fore and main masts is clear. Over the main hatchway is a large raised skylight, and over the after hatchway another house like that forward, which protects the stairway leading below.

leading below.

On the quarter-deck she has a large house, which

On the quarter-deck she has a large house, which contains a mess-room for the captain and officers, a cabin abaft it, state-rooms for the captain and literary instructor, and other apartments, the whole admirably arranged and neatly fitted.

The main deck—forward on the starboard side, contains accommodations for two cooks, a coal-hole, and a spacious galley. On the opposite side are quarters for six seamen, who will be the men before the mast of her crew, and abaft them a large pantry. There is a passage between these divisions, and a clear space forward. Next is the fore hatchway, with cross-ladders like those in ships of war, so that the deck may be reached from both sides. There is also a square port in each side, which admits light and air, and will be used for receiving her stores through, instead of hoisting them over all.

Abaft of this is a gratined bulkhead, with doors in it, and the space inclosed contains five rows of tables for

Abatt of this is a grantomatical and the space inclosed contains five rows of tables fo her inmates to eat from; and further aft there are state rooms for her stewards, mates, boatswain and carpenter, and the space abaft these is fitted for a school-room. This deck is as light as a house, and well ventilated. This deck is as light as a house, and well ventilated, having air-ports along the sides and in the ends, a large skylight over the main hatchway, and glass in the

skylight over the main hatchway, and glass in the houses which protect the entrance on deck.

The lower deck has two large bow ports with glass in them, and abaft the fore hatchway, has berths or bed-cabins for 156 youngsters, forming three tiers, with gang ways between them. These are all numbered. In the wings there are tiers of lockers, which are also numbered, and are designed to contain the clothing of the boys. The space aft is set apart for the sick bay, or hospital. Both decks are lofty, the lower one bif feet high under the beams, and that above 7 if feet.

The hold contains 250 tuns of ballast, two watertanks, each of 4,000 gallons capacity, place for coal, provisions, and other heavy stores. Her whole internal arrangements reflect credit on those who designed them; the space, it seems to us, could not have been laid out to better advantage.

On deck she appears well; the deck is painted straw color, the bulwarks pink, the rails black, and the waterways blue.

waterways blue,
She has four boats suspended over the sides to iron She has four boats suspended over the sides to iron davits, ready to be lowered at a moment's notice. Her spars and rigging appear well. At present she has all her yards a loft from royals downward, and when she reaches her station her sails will be bent for exercising her pupils. The hull has undergone a thorough repair, has been caulked from the keel to the covering-board, the bottom felted and newly yellow-metaled, and the space above painted. She has a tier of sham ports painted in a white belt, with a narrow white riboon below, and her head and stern carving has been gided. Her mooring chains are of 2-inch, and the anchors 4,300 and 4,500 pounds each. She will be moored with a bridle and swivel, consequently her hawse will always be clear. Viewed as a whole, she is a fine-looking vessel, and with proper care will last thirty years; for we understand her timbers and planking are well seasoned and sound.

for we understand her timbers and planking are well seasoned and sound.

The yacht Wave, of 105 tuns, which will be for teaching the scholars sailing-seamanship, such as steering, heaving the lead and boating, is nearly completed. She is pilot-boat rigged, and has accommodations for fifty persons, including the captain, officers, seamen, cook, steward, &c. The most advanced scholars will be transferred from the ship to the yacht, and after a cruise of four or five weeks, their places will be filled by others, and so on until all the youngsters have had a turn. The ship and yacht have been fitted by Messrs. Brown & Lovell of East-Boston, under the superintendence of the Hon. B. C. Clark, who is the President of the Institution, and to whose exertions the institu-Brown & Lovell of East-Boston, under the supernitendence of the Hon. B. C. Clark, who is the President of the Institution, and to whose exertions the institution itself, in a great measure, owes it existence. We hope it will accomplish all its friends have anticipated. William T. Davis, esq., is the Secretary chosen by the Trustees, a gentleman, who, like the Prasident, is hopeful of its success. The Board have appointed Capt. Richard Girdler commander of the ship, Messrs. William H. Skinner of Nantucket and William A. Abbott of Boston as first and second officers; Capt. George Coffin of Jamaica Plain is commander of the practice schooner Wave—all gentlemen of experience, and considered well qualified to perform the duties of their respective stations.

This ship will be hauled into the stream to-day, from Brown & Lovell's wharf at East Boston, and anchored off Central Wharf. To-morrow she will be dedicated with; appropriate services, in which Gov. Banks is expected to take part. On Wednesday the vessel will be open to public inspection. In a week or two boys from the Reform School will be put on board the ship, to be trained in the duties of seamanship. [Boston Trav., 4th.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, June 7, 1860. BANGOR, Me., Thursday, June 7, 1860.
At the Maine Republican State Convention, held here to-day, three hundred and twenty-one towns were represented by 781 delegates, Frederick A. Pike of Calais presided. Israel Washburn, jr., of Orone was nominated for Governor on the first bullet, receiving 429 votes against 306. The nomination was then made unanimous.

Ather Coburn, of Broomfield, and William Miller of Portland, were selected as candidates for Presidential Electors at large.

tial Electors at large.

A series of resolutions were adopted, indorsing the Chicago nominations, approving the Republican Platform, and strongly recommending Mr. Washburn to the people of Maine for Governor,

CITY ITEMS. Messre. Philip & Solomons of Washington, Improv the occasion of the Japanese Embassado manufactured a beaut, ful variety of embossed note and letter paper, and envel ps, bearing fac-similes of the letters-a very pretty eath tie thing, and opportune.

In our pane of Tuesday, Jone 5, we spo Croton Reservoir, and among offier things said that the first cargo of granite for the gate-houses had been re-ceived from Nova Scotia. In this last particular were misinformed. The cargo alluded to was from "Spence Head Quarry," Seal Harber, at the mouth of the Penobecot River, State of Maine, the same quarry from which the base corners of the Cathedral in Find avenue and Fifty-first street is laid; also, the basement of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, and the handson bridges in the Central Park are built.

physician communicates to us the following interes and valuable account of his treatment of a case of ease in one of his horses—the symptoms of which so resemble the terrible malady which is devastating the herds in Eastern Massachusetts as to naturally suggest the inquiry, if the pleuro-pneumonis may not extend to the horses of this country as well as to the horsed entile. The horse was first observed to lose his spir-its, and then his strength. The next day, as he stood in his stall, he bung his head and refused to est, manifested a great thirst. His mouth was hot, and his torgue pale and dry. His respiration was super-ficial, hot, and panting. The eyes were dull and watery, noetrils extended and red. He had a dry but. not frequent cough. The pulse was not much disturbed. His weakness increased until he could scarcely move or stand. The treatment was: Aconite of the 12th, four doses, three hours apart—permitted to act.
12 hours; the next day, bryonia of the 30th, dissolved in a bucket one quarter full of water, taken at a draught, repeated at evening, and again the next evening. Under the aconite the heat of the horse's month disappeared, and the thirst lessened. After the bryonia the capacity to cough increased, showing that the strong hepatization of the lungs had diminished; then his general strength increased, and his appetite grew. One dose of phosphorous 30th, given 24 hours after, completed the cure of a case, every one of whose sympoms was the "pleuro-pneumonia" of Massach A MAIL CARRIER STEALING LETTERS. -Edward

Cox, a porter, recently in the employ of D. W. Evans & Co., No. 677 Broadway, who had been discharged on suspicion of purloining the letters of the firm which it was his business to fetch from the Post-Office, was sent to the City Prison on Thursday for trial by United States Commissioner Betts the evidence against bim having transpired in the following manner: Shortly after his discharge, Cox, not satisfied with what he had already stolen, approached the lad who was now the messenger of the firm, and proposed that a key should be got to fit the box in which the letters were carried, an operation which was represented as per-fectly safe and quite profitable. The lad said he would think about it, and told his mother, through whom first the firm and then Mail Agent Holbrook got informa-tion of the scheme, and laid their plans for detection accordingly. On Thesday the box was purposely left utlocked, and Cox being at the Post-Office for the purpose above mentioned, by appointment, led the boy, secretly followed by Hollsrook, into the large law building at the corner of Broadway and Barclay street, When the twain returned to the street, Mr. Holbrook arrested Cox, and on being searched eleven letters were found in his pockets.

DEDICATION OF A NEW CHURCH .- The meeting-DEDICATION OF A NEW CHURCH.—The meeting-house of the South Baptist Church, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. T. W. Conway, located at the ter-minus of the Staten Island Railroad, will be dedicated with appropriate services on the 13th and 14th inst. Dedication sermon by the Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D., of New-York. Other sermons by the Rev. W. S. Mikels, the Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., and the Rev. A. D. Gillette, New-York. Closing sermon by he Rev. J. N. Telman of Staten Island. Services to begin at 101 o'clock on Tuesday, 13th.

Since roasting people alive in tenement-houses has become the fushion much cleverness has been directed o devising means of escape from houses on fire. Among these we notice one invented by Mr. H. O. Baker, Assistant Fire Marshal, which is simply balconies under each row of upper-windows, with a stairway fastened horizontally under each balcony, capable of being instantaneously lowered at the proper angle, so that from the highest point all persons, even the aged or infirm, can safely descend. The following advantages are claimed by this plan: It cannot be used by robbers; it is not in daily use, and therefore not injured; it can be placed in front of a building, being or-namental and useful in ordinary. Messrs. Baker and McGill are the patentees.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT-A WOMAN RUN OVER OF THE HARLEM RAILROAD. -As the Croton Palls train was coming down, on Friday morning, through Morrisania, a woman with a pitcher in her hand undertook to cross the track immediately in front of the locomo-tive; calculating, probably, like a great many other bad calculaters, that she could travel as fast as a team-engine. Of course she missed her calculation, and was sent flying off the track. The wonder is that she was not killed instantly, instead of escaping with some bad bruises. It is a wonder that just such accidents do not happen every day; for every day people cross the track with such a degree of recklessness that it is utterly impossible for the engineer to avoid them if they happen to be a moment too late. In the present netance, the woman, who was a middle-aged one, and aid to be French, and not over a week resident at that place, appeared to have come out of one of the small houses that stand close by the track, and started to cross, with the train full in view, upon a long, straight line, could see or know that she intended to cross ahead of him, she was upon the track, and in another instant was struck and thrown off. Then the train was stopped as promptly as possible; but it was almost a fourth of a mile ahead of where the accident occurred. which shows how impossible it is for an engineer to avoid a collision, although he might see the object some distance ahead. The train was immediately backed up, and a flagman sent back to stop the expected New-Haven train, while Conductor Banto burried to the spot to learn the extent of injury, and render all needed assistance. Of course, a crowd followed from the train, and another soon collected from the houses near by, to see "somebody killed." For-tunately nobody was killed this time, though hundreds of people were as unpleasantly shocked with the fear that somebody had been, as though it had proved the reality. We should like to know how many of them would not do just as foolishly as this woman did, with no more pressing business to hurry them across the track of a railroad train, than getting a beer-pitcher filled at the opposite grocery. In the case of the present victim, she has probably got a lesson that will abide by her until death. We should think that all who witxessed the accident might take the lesson for one sufficient to last them through their own lives, however much they might be lengthened.

THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

SIR: I am an apprentice in the dry goods trade, and possessed of the necessary certificate, properly signed. I applied some time ago, to the Librarian of the Apprentices' Library, some time ago, to the Librarian of the Apprentices' Library, some time ago, to the Librarian of the Apprentices. Library, however, refused my application, on the ground that, according to their interpretation of the rules of that estilialment, I was not clipble. The rule bearing on this subject says: "Apprentices to mechanics or tradesmen, and youths employed as apprentices by mechanics or tradesmen, on presentation of a proper certificate, may take out books from the Apprentices' Library, and also have the privilege of reading the periodicals on the tables, in the Library, without charge. "Now, if we saims, the tables, in the Library, without charge." Now, if we saims, the tables of that institution gave me the right of admission, the semples and opinion of that functionary to the contrary notwithstanding. Acting under advice, subsequently received through